



**February 1995**  
**The Labour Force**  
**Queensland**

**Catalogue No. 6201.3**

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## THE LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

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## NOTES

From August 1994, the industrial classification used in the Labour Force Survey is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) which has replaced the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) (see p. 31).

In August 1994, the classification Status in Employment replaced Status of Worker, (see p. 32).

There have been several changes made to regional data published. For information regarding the availability of regional data contact Information Inquiries (07) 222 6351.

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## INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Information Inquiries on Brisbane (07) 222 6351 (fax (07) 229 6042) or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services, telephone, fax or write to Information Inquiries, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), GPO Box 9817, Brisbane Q 4001.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

In seasonally adjusted terms, employment in Queensland increased by 85,400 from February 1994 to February 1995 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 11,900 to 144,100 over the same period. Over the year to February 1995, the unemployment rate fell from 10.0 per cent to 8.8 per cent while the participation rate increased from 63.9 per cent to 65.0 per cent.

For Australia, in seasonally adjusted terms, employment increased by 342,400 and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 110,500 from February 1994 to February 1995. Over the same period, the participation rate increased by 0.8 percentage points to 63.7 per cent and the unemployment rate fell from 10.4 per cent to 8.9 per cent.

TABLE 1 — LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND  
(Seasonally adjusted series)

Particulars	Unit	February 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	Annual percentage change
Employed	'000	1,407.8	1,464.9	1,466.0	1,470.7	1,493.2	+ 6.1
Unemployed	'000	156.0	144.5	134.3	136.8	144.1	- 7.6
Unemployment rate	%	10.0	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.8	..
Participation rate	%	63.9	64.4	63.9	64.0	65.0	..
Labour force	'000	1,563.8	1,609.5	1,600.3	1,607.4	1,637.3	+ 4.7

### TREND SERIES

In Queensland, employment increased by 74,100 to 1,481,900 from February 1994 to February 1995 while the number of unemployed persons fell by 16,400 to 139,000 over the same period. In Australia, employment increased by 308,400 from February 1994 to February 1995 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 114,800 over the same period.

DIAGRAM 1 - EMPLOYED PERSONS: MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
(Trend Series)

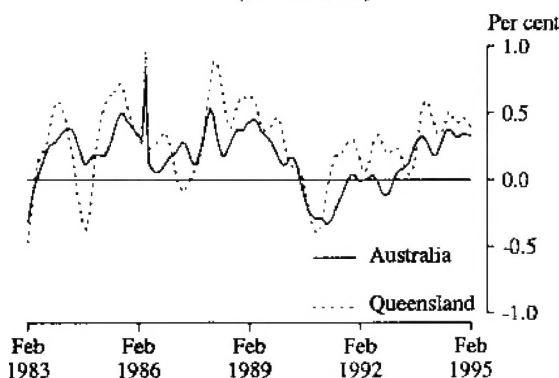
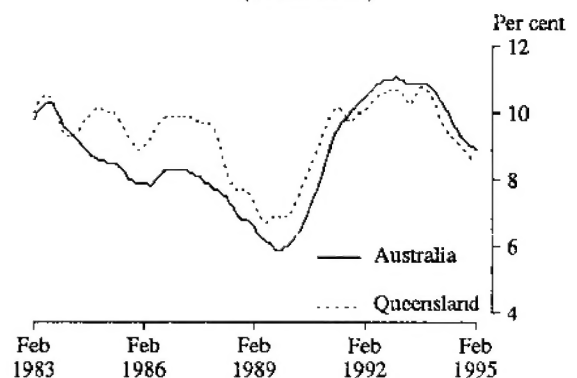


DIAGRAM 2 - UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
(Trend series)



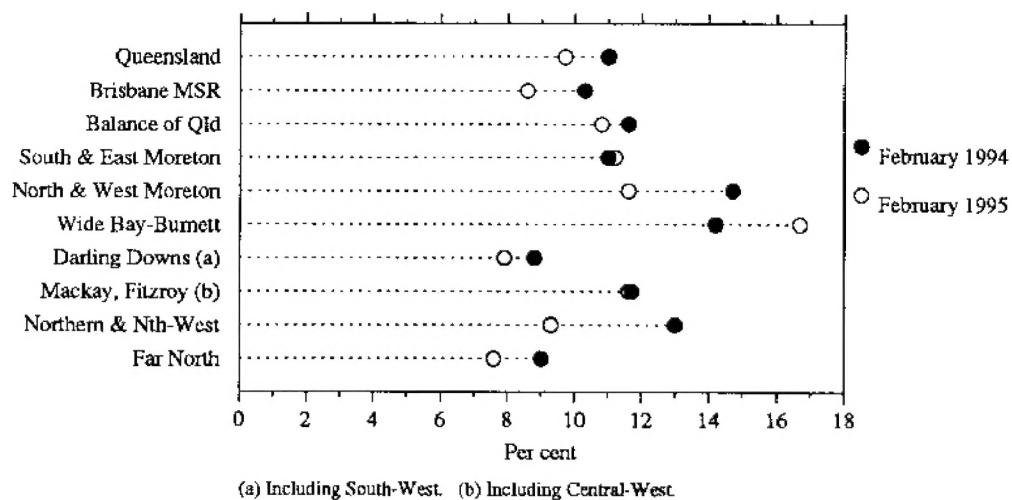
### ORIGINAL SERIES

In original terms, the number of employed persons in Queensland increased by 84,600 (6.1 per cent) from February 1994 to February 1995, the result of strong growth in full-time employment of males and strong growth in part-time employment of females. Over the same period, the number of unemployed persons in Queensland decreased by 12,700, mainly the result of a fall in the numbers of unemployed males looking for full-time work. The median duration of unemployment declined from 16 weeks in February 1994 to 10 weeks in February 1995.

### Regional estimates

The unemployment rate for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) in February 1995 was 8.6 per cent and for the Balance of Queensland 10.8 per cent. Brisbane City Inner Ring and South and East Moreton had the highest unemployment rates in the Brisbane MSR at 9.9 per cent while the Brisbane City Outer Ring had the lowest rate with 6.8 per cent.

For the Balance of Queensland the region with the highest unemployment rate was Wide Bay-Burnett with 16.7 per cent. Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West recorded a rate of 11.7 per cent followed by North and West Moreton with 11.6 per cent. The Far North Statistical Region had the lowest unemployment rate of 7.6 per cent.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS — *continued*DIAGRAM 3 - UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND  
FEBRUARY 1994 AND FEBRUARY 1995

## Youth estimates

The number of 15 to 19 year olds in the Queensland labour force increased by 4,000 to 160,800 persons over the year from February 1994 to February 1995, while the number employed increased by 8,700 to 123,200 persons. The unemployment rate for this group decreased from 27.0 per cent in February 1994 to 23.4 per cent in February 1995 and the participation rate rose from 65.2 per cent in February 1994 to 66.8 per cent in February 1995.

There were 196,700 employed 20 to 24 year olds in February 1995, an increase of 7,900 (4.2 per cent) over the previous 12 months. The participation rate of this age group increased from 84.7 per cent in February 1994 to 85.6 per cent in February 1995 and the unemployment rate decreased from 14.6 per cent to 13.8 per cent over the same period.

TABLE 2 — EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR SELECTED GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	Employed ( <i>'000</i> )		Annual percentage change	Unemployed ( <i>'000</i> )		Annual percentage change
	February 1994	February 1995		February 1994	February 1995	
Males	809.5	846.5	+ 4.6	99.9	89.5	- 10.4
Females	586.4	634.2	+ 8.2	72.7	70.4	- 3.2
Persons aged (years)						
15 - 19	114.5	123.2	+ 7.6	42.3	37.6	- 11.1
20 - 24	188.8	196.7	+ 4.2	32.4	31.6	- 2.5
25 - 44	696.6	728.8	+ 4.6	69.9	64.0	- 8.4
45 and over	396.1	431.9	+ 9.0	28.0	26.7	- 4.6
Full-time workers	1,061.9	1,113.5	+ 4.9	..	..	..
Part-time workers	334.1	367.1	+ 9.9	..	..	..
Looking for full-time work	..	..	..	139.5	127.3	- 8.7
Looking for part-time work	..	..	..	33.1	32.6	- 1.5
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,396.0</b>	<b>1,480.5</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>- 7.4</b>

TABLE 3 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: ORIGINAL SERIES, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES									
1993 —									
December	733.9	815.3	82.7	92.4	907.7	297.4	1,205.1	10.2	75.3
1994 —									
January	722.8	813.4	93.2	101.6	915.1	293.0	1,208.1	11.1	75.7
February	719.8	809.5	90.0	99.9	909.4	301.6	1,211.1	11.0	75.1
March	721.8	811.8	83.1	96.6	908.5	305.6	1,214.1	10.6	74.8
April	723.2	811.2	83.7	94.0	905.2	311.7	1,217.0	10.4	74.4
May	734.3	824.2	75.6	84.9	909.1	310.8	1,219.8	9.3	74.5
June	744.9	831.2	73.4	82.2	913.3	309.4	1,222.7	9.0	74.7
July	746.8	833.8	70.0	79.7	913.6	312.2	1,225.7	8.7	74.5
August	749.3	831.6	70.8	77.4	909.0	319.8	1,228.8	8.5	74.0
September	758.7	843.6	69.6	78.1	921.7	310.1	1,231.8	8.5	74.8
October	757.0	845.6	65.9	73.9	919.4	315.4	1,234.9	8.0	74.5
November	756.1	840.6	69.4	77.0	917.5	320.4	1,237.9	8.4	74.1
December	766.2	855.7	68.3	77.7	933.4	307.6	1,241.0	8.3	75.2
1995 —									
January	759.8	837.0	77.0	87.6	924.6	319.5	1,244.1	9.5	74.3
February	759.4	846.5	79.2	89.5	935.9	311.3	1,247.3	9.6	75.0
FEMALES									
1993 —									
December	355.2	602.3	47.7	66.3	668.5	562.2	1,230.7	9.9	54.3
1994 —									
January	349.6	574.0	47.6	66.9	641.0	592.5	1,233.5	10.4	52.0
February	342.0	586.4	49.5	72.7	659.1	577.1	1,236.2	11.0	53.3
March	345.1	596.5	47.0	70.5	667.0	571.9	1,238.9	10.6	53.8
April	339.0	592.3	44.4	64.8	657.1	584.6	1,241.7	9.9	52.9
May	343.6	599.0	41.9	62.1	661.1	583.4	1,244.5	9.4	53.1
June	353.2	600.1	42.0	61.3	661.4	585.9	1,247.3	9.3	53.0
July	349.8	601.9	42.3	59.9	661.8	588.3	1,250.1	9.1	52.9
August	349.8	602.1	39.5	58.1	660.2	592.9	1,253.1	8.8	52.7
September	357.2	627.1	42.3	62.0	689.1	566.9	1,256.0	9.0	54.9
October	359.4	621.1	34.8	53.4	674.5	584.4	1,258.9	7.9	53.6
November	358.3	630.9	36.4	56.6	687.5	574.4	1,261.8	8.2	54.5
December	359.3	631.6	42.0	56.8	688.4	576.4	1,264.8	8.3	54.4
1995 —									
January	344.9	608.6	43.3	58.8	667.5	600.4	1,267.9	8.8	52.6
February	354.2	634.2	48.0	70.4	704.6	566.4	1,271.0	10.0	55.4
PERSONS									
1993 —									
December	1,089.2	1,417.5	130.4	158.7	1,576.2	859.6	2,435.8	10.1	64.7
1994 —									
January	1,072.4	1,387.4	140.7	168.6	1,556.0	885.5	2,441.5	10.8	63.7
February	1,061.9	1,396.0	139.5	172.6	1,568.6	878.7	2,447.3	11.0	64.1
March	1,066.9	1,408.3	130.1	167.2	1,575.5	877.5	2,453.0	10.6	64.2
April	1,062.2	1,403.5	128.1	158.8	1,562.3	896.4	2,458.7	10.2	63.5
May	1,077.9	1,423.2	117.5	147.0	1,570.2	894.1	2,464.3	9.4	63.7
June	1,098.1	1,431.2	115.3	143.5	1,574.7	895.2	2,470.0	9.1	63.8
July	1,096.6	1,435.7	112.3	139.7	1,575.4	900.5	2,475.9	8.9	63.6
August	1,099.0	1,433.7	110.3	135.5	1,569.2	912.6	2,481.8	8.6	63.2
September	1,115.9	1,470.7	111.9	140.1	1,610.8	876.9	2,487.8	8.7	64.8
October	1,116.4	1,466.7	100.6	127.3	1,594.0	899.8	2,493.8	8.0	63.9
November	1,114.4	1,471.5	105.8	133.5	1,605.0	894.8	2,499.8	8.3	64.2
December	1,125.5	1,487.3	110.3	134.5	1,621.8	884.0	2,505.8	8.3	64.7
1995 —									
January	1,104.7	1,445.6	120.3	146.5	1,592.1	919.9	2,512.0	9.2	63.4
February	1,113.5	1,480.6	127.3	159.9	1,640.5	877.7	2,518.2	9.7	65.1

TABLE 4 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, QUEENSLAND

<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
<b>MALES</b>					
1993 — December	801.9	93.5	895.4	10.4	74.3
1994 — January	820.4	91.5	911.9	10.0	75.5
February	815.0	92.0	907.0	10.1	74.9
March	814.7	90.6	905.3	10.0	74.6
April	817.9	87.7	905.6	9.7	74.4
May	832.0	81.1	913.1	8.9	74.9
June	830.2	82.5	912.8	9.0	74.7
July	831.7	81.9	913.6	9.0	74.5
August	835.3	83.2	918.5	9.1	74.7
September	835.7	84.2	919.8	9.2	74.7
October	837.1	83.7	920.8	9.1	74.6
November	839.9	83.4	923.3	9.0	74.6
December	841.7	78.8	920.5	8.6	74.2
1995 — January	844.2	78.9	923.1	8.5	74.2
February	852.2	82.2	934.4	8.8	74.9
<b>FEMALES</b>					
1993 — December	595.5	64.4	659.9	9.8	53.6
1994 — January	591.3	66.1	657.3	10.0	53.3
February	592.8	63.9	656.7	9.7	53.1
March	595.9	63.6	659.5	9.6	53.2
April	591.2	62.9	654.0	9.6	52.7
May	596.7	64.1	660.8	9.7	53.1
June	598.8	63.4	662.2	9.6	53.1
July	604.6	60.8	665.4	9.1	53.2
August	606.8	61.2	668.0	9.2	53.3
September	616.6	62.5	679.1	9.2	54.1
October	617.9	59.5	677.4	8.8	53.8
November	625.1	61.1	686.2	8.9	54.4
December	624.3	55.5	679.8	8.2	53.8
1995 — January	626.5	57.9	684.4	8.5	54.0
February	641.0	61.9	702.9	8.8	55.3
<b>PERSONS</b>					
1993 — December	1,397.5	157.9	1,555.4	10.2	63.9
1994 — January	1,411.7	157.5	1,569.2	10.0	64.3
February	1,407.8	156.0	1,563.8	10.0	63.9
March	1,410.6	154.2	1,564.8	9.9	63.8
April	1,409.1	150.6	1,559.6	9.7	63.4
May	1,428.7	145.3	1,573.9	9.2	63.9
June	1,429.0	146.0	1,575.0	9.3	63.8
July	1,436.3	142.7	1,579.0	9.0	63.8
August	1,442.1	144.4	1,586.5	9.1	63.9
September	1,452.3	146.7	1,598.9	9.2	64.3
October	1,455.0	143.2	1,598.3	9.0	64.1
November	1,464.9	144.5	1,609.5	9.0	64.4
December	1,466.0	134.3	1,600.3	8.4	63.9
1995 — January	1,470.7	136.8	1,607.4	8.5	64.0
February	1,493.2	144.1	1,637.3	8.8	65.0

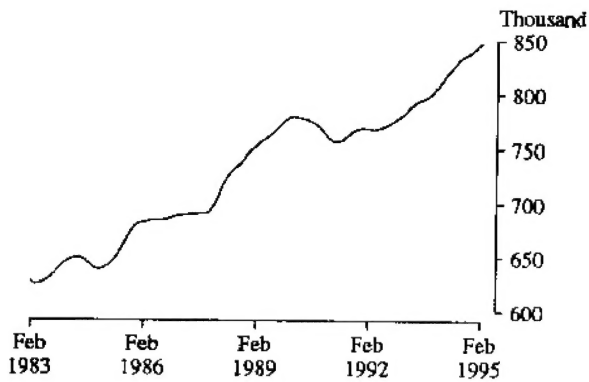
TABLE 5 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
<b>MALES</b>					
1993 — December	807.2	94.8	902.0	10.5	74.9
1994 — January	811.3	92.6	903.9	10.2	74.8
February	815.2	90.5	905.7	10.0	74.8
March	818.8	88.5	907.4	9.8	74.7
April	822.5	86.5	909.0	9.5	74.7
May	826.2	84.5	910.7	9.3	74.7
June	829.5	83.2	912.7	9.1	74.6
July	832.4	82.7	915.1	9.0	74.7
August	834.6	82.8	917.3	9.0	74.7
September	836.1	82.9	919.0	9.0	74.6
October	837.8	82.7	920.5	9.0	74.5
November	840.1	82.0	922.1	8.9	74.5
December	842.7	81.3	924.0	8.8	74.5
1995 — January	845.3	80.7	926.0	8.7	74.4
February	847.7	80.2	927.8	8.6	74.4
<b>FEMALES</b>					
1993 — December	587.0	66.7	653.8	10.2	53.1
1994 — January	590.4	65.8	656.2	10.0	53.2
February	592.6	64.9	657.5	9.9	53.2
March	593.9	64.0	658.0	9.7	53.1
April	595.1	63.3	658.4	9.6	53.0
May	596.7	63.0	659.7	9.5	53.0
June	599.7	62.7	662.3	9.5	53.1
July	604.0	62.2	666.3	9.3	53.3
August	608.8	61.6	670.4	9.2	53.5
September	613.6	60.8	674.4	9.0	53.7
October	618.2	60.0	678.2	8.8	53.9
November	622.6	59.4	682.0	8.7	54.0
December	626.8	59.0	685.8	8.6	54.2
1995 — January	630.7	58.9	689.6	8.5	54.4
February	634.2	58.8	693.0	8.5	54.5
<b>PERSONS</b>					
1993 — December	1,394.3	161.5	1,555.8	10.4	63.9
1994 — January	1,401.7	158.4	1,560.1	10.2	63.9
February	1,407.8	155.4	1,563.2	9.9	63.9
March	1,412.8	152.5	1,565.3	9.7	63.8
April	1,417.6	149.8	1,567.4	9.6	63.8
May	1,423.0	147.4	1,570.4	9.4	63.7
June	1,429.2	145.9	1,575.0	9.3	63.8
July	1,436.4	145.0	1,581.4	9.2	63.9
August	1,443.4	144.4	1,587.7	9.1	64.0
September	1,449.7	143.7	1,593.4	9.0	64.0
October	1,456.0	142.7	1,598.7	8.9	64.1
November	1,462.7	141.4	1,604.1	8.8	64.2
December	1,469.5	140.3	1,609.8	8.7	64.2
1995 — January	1,476.1	139.5	1,615.6	8.6	64.3
February	1,481.9	139.0	1,620.8	8.6	64.4

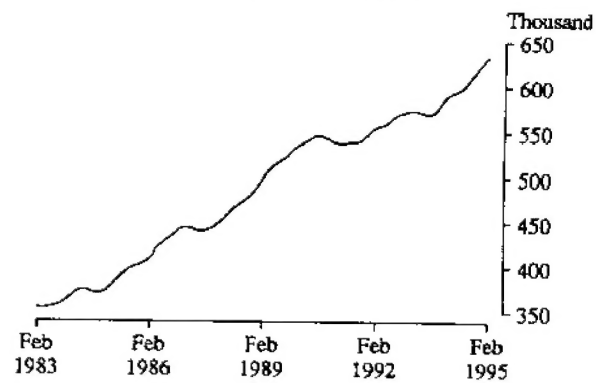


**DIAGRAM 4 - LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND,  
FEBRUARY 1983 TO FEBRUARY 1995**

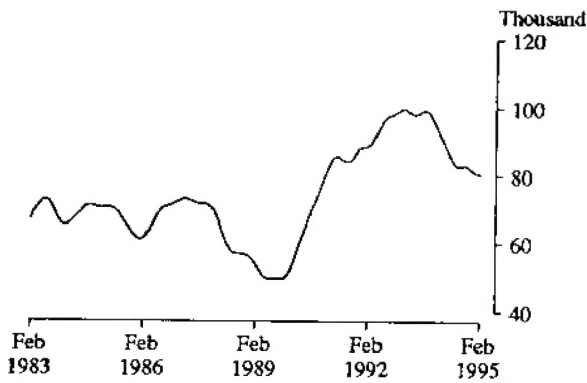
**EMPLOYED MALES**



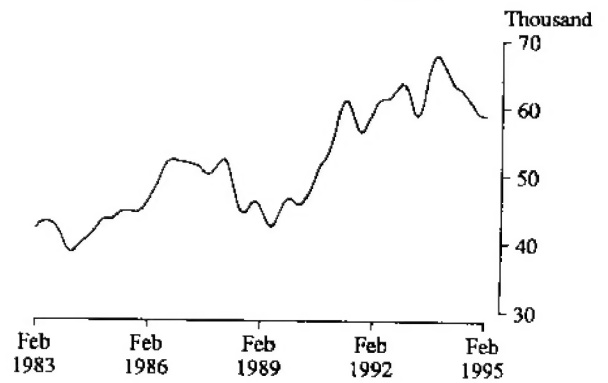
**EMPLOYED FEMALES**



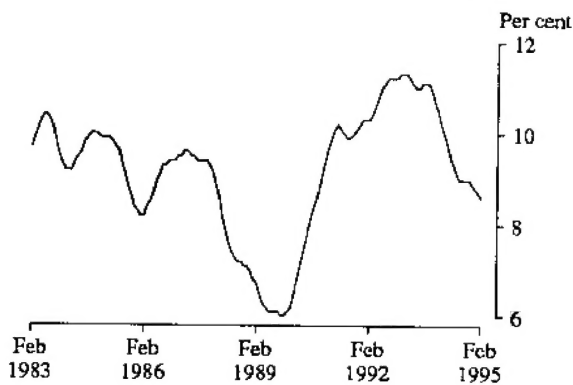
**UNEMPLOYED MALES**



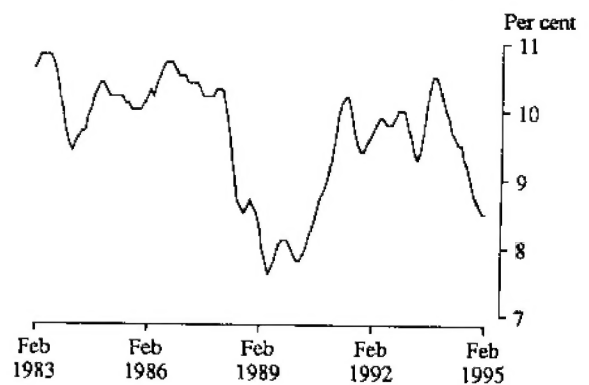
**UNEMPLOYED FEMALES**



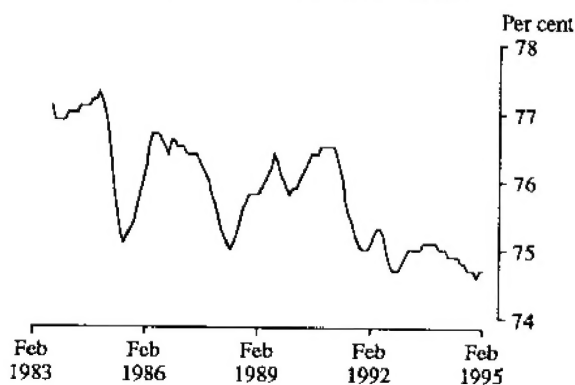
**MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**



**FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**



**MALE PARTICIPATION RATE**



**FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE**

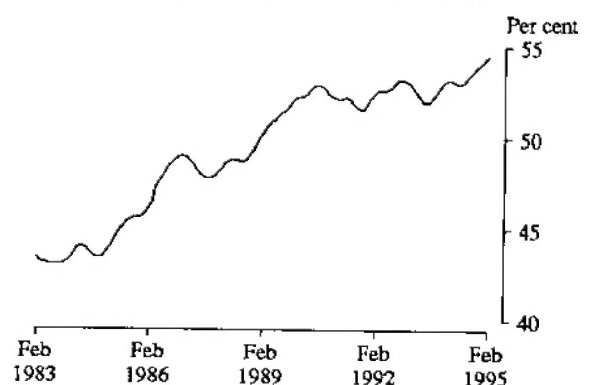


TABLE 6 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, DECEMBER 1994

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	357.7	44.2	402.0	32.5	434.4	7.5	76.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	82.3	14.7	97.0	11.7	108.7	10.8	73.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	114.6	13.0	127.6	7.6	135.3	5.7	77.0
South and East BSD Balance	60.5	6.8	67.3	4.8	72.1	6.7	80.8
North and West BSD Balance	100.3	9.8	110.1	8.3	118.4	7.0	76.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	408.5	45.2	453.7	45.2	499.0	9.1	74.0
South and East Moreton	71.3	9.3	80.6	10.1	90.8	11.2	74.1
North and West Moreton	57.5	9.4	66.9	6.5	73.4	8.8	72.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	47.0	* 2.9	50.0	7.6	57.5	13.2	71.5
Darling Downs and South-West	57.7	6.0	63.7	5.7	69.3	8.2	76.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	66.7	8.7	75.4	7.3	82.8	8.9	72.5
Northern and North-West	42.9	4.4	47.4	4.1	51.5	8.0	71.7
Far North	65.4	4.4	69.8	3.9	73.7	5.3	79.5
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>766.2</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>855.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>933.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>75.2</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	180.0	132.1	312.2	23.4	335.6	7.0	56.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	54.8	28.2	83.0	6.4	89.4	7.1	57.9
Brisbane City Outer Ring	52.2	48.2	100.4	6.3	106.7	5.9	55.8
South and East BSD Balance	25.3	23.4	48.7	3.6	52.2	6.8	57.1
North and West BSD Balance	47.8	32.4	80.1	7.1	87.3	8.2	56.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	179.3	140.1	319.4	33.5	352.9	9.5	52.4
South and East Moreton	34.8	28.4	63.1	8.3	71.5	11.7	53.7
North and West Moreton	22.1	24.4	46.5	6.3	52.8	12.0	51.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	18.9	16.9	35.8	4.2	40.0	10.5	47.8
Darling Downs and South-West	24.9	21.8	46.6	3.3	50.0	6.6	53.2
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	25.2	20.2	45.3	5.8	51.1	11.4	47.9
Northern and North-West	22.1	10.8	32.8	* 2.4	35.3	* 6.9	50.9
Far North	31.4	17.7	49.1	* 3.1	52.2	* 5.9	61.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>359.3</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>631.6</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>688.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>54.4</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	537.8	176.4	714.1	55.8	770.0	7.3	66.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	137.1	42.9	180.0	18.1	198.0	9.1	65.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	166.8	61.2	228.0	14.0	242.0	5.8	65.9
South and East BSD Balance	85.8	30.2	115.9	8.4	124.3	6.7	68.8
North and West BSD Balance	148.1	42.1	190.2	15.4	205.6	7.5	66.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	587.8	185.3	773.1	78.7	851.8	9.2	63.2
South and East Moreton	106.1	37.7	143.8	18.5	162.3	11.4	63.5
North and West Moreton	79.6	33.9	113.4	12.8	126.2	10.1	62.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	65.9	19.8	85.7	11.7	97.5	12.1	59.4
Darling Downs and South-West	82.6	27.7	110.3	9.0	119.3	7.5	64.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	91.9	28.9	120.7	13.1	133.9	9.8	60.6
Northern and North-West	65.0	15.2	80.2	6.6	86.8	7.6	61.5
Far North	96.7	22.2	118.9	7.0	125.9	5.5	71.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,125.5</b>	<b>361.7</b>	<b>1,487.3</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>1,621.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>

TABLE 7 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, JANUARY 1995

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	354.5	39.0	393.4	32.1	425.6	7.5	74.9
Brisbane City Inner Ring	83.1	12.3	95.4	8.2	103.6	7.9	71.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	109.8	13.5	123.4	9.2	132.5	6.9	75.2
South and East BSD Balance	60.4	4.8	65.2	4.6	69.8	6.6	78.2
North and West BSD Balance	101.1	8.3	109.5	10.1	119.6	8.5	76.0
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	405.4	38.2	443.5	55.5	499.0	11.1	73.8
South and East Moreton	74.7	7.0	81.7	9.4	91.0	10.3	72.2
North and West Moreton	58.4	7.2	65.6	8.5	74.1	11.5	72.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	44.2	* 3.0	47.1	7.9	55.1	14.4	70.7
Darling Downs and South-West	59.5	5.5	65.0	5.5	70.6	7.8	76.3
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	63.2	6.2	69.4	12.2	81.7	15.0	72.8
Northern and North-West	43.0	3.2	46.3	5.7	52.0	10.9	71.8
Far North	62.4	6.0	68.4	6.2	74.6	8.4	80.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>759.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>837.0</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>924.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	170.3	123.7	294.1	27.0	321.1	8.4	54.2
Brisbane City Inner Ring	49.6	26.0	75.7	8.4	84.0	9.9	53.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	52.3	42.9	95.2	6.5	101.7	6.4	54.4
South and East BSD Balance	23.7	21.9	45.6	4.8	50.4	9.4	54.4
North and West BSD Balance	44.7	32.8	77.6	7.4	84.9	8.7	54.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	174.6	140.0	314.6	31.9	346.4	9.2	51.3
South and East Moreton	38.2	28.0	66.2	8.7	74.9	11.6	54.6
North and West Moreton	21.9	25.4	47.3	3.7	51.0	7.3	49.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	20.2	14.1	34.3	5.3	39.6	13.4	48.3
Darling Downs and South-West	26.3	19.4	45.7	* 2.4	48.0	* 4.9	51.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	23.5	21.6	45.1	6.4	51.5	12.3	48.6
Northern and North-West	18.3	13.4	31.7	3.7	35.4	10.4	51.1
Far North	26.1	18.2	44.3	* 1.8	46.1	* 3.8	54.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>344.9</b>	<b>263.7</b>	<b>608.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>667.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>52.6</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	524.8	162.7	687.5	59.1	746.6	7.9	64.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	132.8	38.3	171.1	16.5	187.6	8.8	62.2
Brisbane City Outer Ring	162.1	56.5	218.6	15.7	234.2	6.7	64.5
South and East BSD Balance	84.1	26.7	110.8	9.4	120.2	7.8	66.1
North and West BSD Balance	145.9	41.2	187.0	17.5	204.6	8.6	65.1
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	579.9	178.2	758.1	87.4	845.5	10.3	62.6
South and East Moreton	112.9	35.0	147.8	18.1	165.9	10.9	63.0
North and West Moreton	80.3	32.6	112.9	12.3	125.1	9.8	61.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	64.3	17.1	81.4	13.2	94.6	14.0	59.2
Darling Downs and South-West	85.8	24.9	110.7	7.9	118.6	6.6	63.5
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	86.7	27.8	114.5	18.6	133.1	14.0	61.1
Northern and North-West	61.4	16.6	78.0	9.4	87.4	10.7	61.7
Far North	88.5	24.2	112.7	8.0	120.7	6.6	68.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,104.7</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>1,445.6</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>1,592.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>

TABLE 8 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	357.6	43.2	400.9	36.2	437.0	8.3	76.8
Brisbane City Inner Ring	85.4	11.4	96.8	10.7	107.5	9.9	73.6
Brisbane City Outer Ring	112.7	14.5	127.2	9.5	136.7	6.9	76.5
South and East BSD Balance	57.6	6.1	63.7	5.9	69.6	8.5	80.4
North and West BSD Balance	101.9	11.2	113.1	10.1	123.2	8.2	78.0
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	401.7	43.9	445.6	53.3	498.9	10.7	73.6
South and East Moreton	73.4	10.0	83.4	11.0	94.4	11.7	73.7
North and West Moreton	56.5	8.9	65.4	9.2	74.6	12.3	71.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	42.2	* 2.8	45.0	10.0	55.0	18.1	70.2
Darling Downs and South-West	60.0	3.6	63.6	4.5	68.1	6.6	73.2
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	62.7	9.0	71.7	8.6	80.3	10.7	73.0
Northern and North-West	45.0	4.7	49.7	4.8	54.5	8.9	72.8
Far North	62.0	4.8	66.7	5.2	71.9	7.2	80.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>759.4</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>846.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>935.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>75.0</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	176.3	129.4	305.7	30.2	335.9	9.0	56.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	54.0	30.0	84.0	9.1	93.1	9.8	58.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	55.2	42.6	97.8	6.8	104.7	6.5	55.4
South and East BSD Balance	22.9	21.0	43.8	5.8	49.7	11.7	53.7
North and West BSD Balance	44.2	35.9	80.1	8.4	88.5	9.5	57.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	177.9	150.6	328.5	40.2	368.7	10.9	54.4
South and East Moreton	35.3	33.4	68.7	8.1	76.8	10.5	56.7
North and West Moreton	22.4	26.6	49.0	5.8	54.9	10.7	52.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	19.7	17.0	36.7	6.4	43.1	14.8	51.1
Darling Downs and South-West	24.8	21.1	45.9	4.9	50.9	9.7	54.2
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	26.4	20.4	46.8	7.0	53.8	13.1	50.8
Northern and North-West	20.4	12.2	32.6	3.6	36.2	10.0	51.9
Far North	28.9	19.9	48.8	4.4	53.2	8.2	63.2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>354.2</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>634.2</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>704.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>55.4</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	534.0	172.6	706.6	66.3	772.9	8.6	66.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	139.4	41.4	180.8	19.8	200.6	9.9	65.9
Brisbane City Outer Ring	168.0	57.1	225.0	16.3	241.3	6.8	65.7
South and East BSD Balance	80.5	27.0	107.6	11.8	119.3	9.9	66.6
North and West BSD Balance	146.1	47.1	193.2	18.5	211.7	8.7	67.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	579.6	194.5	774.1	93.5	867.6	10.8	64.0
South and East Moreton	108.7	43.4	152.1	19.1	171.2	11.2	64.9
North and West Moreton	78.9	35.5	114.4	15.0	129.4	11.6	62.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	61.9	19.8	81.7	16.4	98.1	16.7	60.3
Darling Downs and South-West	84.8	24.8	109.6	9.4	119.0	7.9	63.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	89.1	29.4	118.5	15.6	134.1	11.7	62.2
Northern and North-West	65.3	16.9	82.2	8.5	90.7	9.3	62.8
Far North	90.8	24.7	115.5	9.5	125.1	7.6	72.2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,113.5</b>	<b>367.1</b>	<b>1,480.6</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>1,640.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>65.1</b>

TABLE 9 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: AGE BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
15-24	103.9	56.9	160.8	30.1	190.9	15.8	76.5
15-19	25.1	33.2	58.3	15.7	74.0	21.2	64.8
20-24	78.8	23.7	102.4	14.5	116.9	12.4	86.3
25-44	279.5	66.2	345.7	25.6	371.3	6.9	81.1
45 and over	150.6	49.5	200.1	10.6	210.7	5.0	46.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>534.0</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>706.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>772.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>66.5</b>
BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND							
15-24	107.5	51.6	159.1	39.1	198.2	19.7	76.8
15-19	30.7	34.1	64.8	21.9	86.8	25.3	68.5
20-24	76.8	17.5	94.3	17.1	111.4	15.4	84.8
25-44	293.7	89.4	383.1	38.3	421.5	9.1	79.7
45 and over	178.3	53.5	231.8	16.1	247.9	6.5	43.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>579.6</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>774.1</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>867.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>64.0</b>
QUEENSLAND							
15-24	211.4	108.5	319.9	69.2	389.1	17.8	76.7
15-19	55.8	67.3	123.2	37.6	160.8	23.4	66.8
20-24	155.5	41.2	196.7	31.6	228.3	13.8	85.6
25-44	573.2	155.6	728.8	64.0	792.8	8.1	80.4
45 and over	328.9	103.0	431.9	26.7	458.6	5.8	44.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113.5</b>	<b>367.1</b>	<b>1,480.6</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>1,640.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>65.1</b>

DIAGRAM 5 - UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

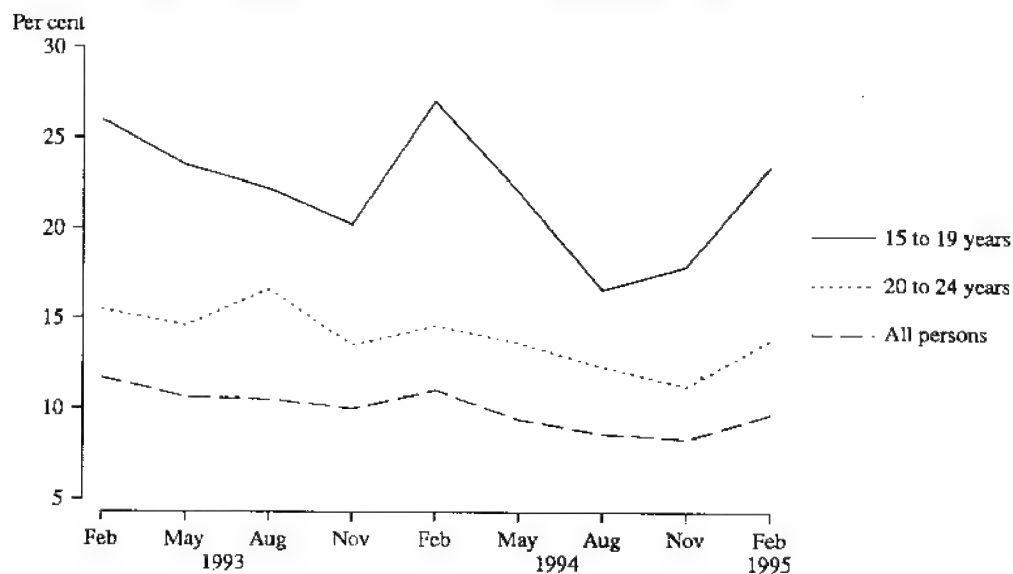


TABLE 10 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 to 19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	33.4	6.3	39.7	10.2	49.8	5.2	55.1	20.4	90.5
Females	17.1	11.6	28.7	11.3	40.0	8.1	48.2	28.2	83.1
Persons	50.6	17.8	68.4	21.5	89.9	13.4	103.2	23.9	87.1
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 2.6	7.6	10.2	* 2.9	13.1	8.4	21.6	* 21.9	60.9
Females	* 2.4	11.4	13.8	* 3.1	17.0	7.4	24.4	* 18.5	69.6
Persons	5.1	19.0	24.1	6.0	30.1	15.9	45.9	20.0	65.5
ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Males	* 0.2	9.6	9.8	4.1	13.9	32.9	46.8	29.6	29.7
Females	* 0.0	20.9	20.9	6.0	26.9	17.9	44.9	22.3	60.0
Persons	* 0.2	30.5	30.7	10.1	40.8	50.8	91.7	24.8	44.5
TOTAL									
Males	36.3	23.5	59.7	17.2	76.9	46.6	123.4	22.3	62.3
Females	19.6	43.9	63.4	20.5	83.9	33.5	117.4	24.4	71.5
Persons	55.8	67.3	123.2	37.6	160.8	80.0	240.8	23.4	66.8

TABLE 11 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 20 to 24 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	90.7	9.1	99.9	13.8	113.7	3.9	117.6	12.2	96.7
Females	58.9	21.6	80.5	15.3	95.9	20.1	116.0	16.0	82.6
Persons	149.7	30.7	180.4	29.2	209.6	24.0	233.6	13.9	89.7
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	4.1	4.4	8.4	* 1.5	10.0	7.4	17.3	* 15.2	57.5
Females	* 1.8	6.1	7.9	* 0.9	8.8	7.1	15.8	* 10.2	55.5
Persons	5.9	10.5	16.3	* 2.4	18.7	14.4	33.2	* 12.8	56.5
TOTAL									
Males	94.8	13.5	108.3	15.4	123.7	11.2	134.9	12.4	91.7
Females	60.7	27.7	88.4	16.2	104.6	27.2	131.8	15.5	79.4
Persons	155.5	41.2	196.7	31.6	228.3	38.5	266.8	13.8	85.6

TABLE 12 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, QUEENSLAND

Month	Females									
	Males		Married		Not married		Total		Persons	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
'000										
1993 —										
December	733.9	81.4	199.2	160.6	156.0	86.4	355.2	247.0	1,089.2	328.4
1994 —										
January	722.8	90.7	196.5	146.2	153.1	78.2	349.6	224.4	1,072.4	315.1
February	719.8	89.7	190.2	162.6	151.8	81.8	342.0	244.4	1,061.9	334.1
March	721.8	90.0	193.2	166.9	151.9	84.5	345.1	251.4	1,066.9	341.4
April	723.2	88.0	190.3	169.3	148.7	83.9	339.0	253.2	1,062.2	341.3
May	734.3	89.9	194.3	169.1	149.3	86.3	343.6	255.4	1,077.9	345.3
June	744.9	86.3	205.0	165.8	148.2	81.1	353.2	246.9	1,098.1	333.2
July	746.8	87.0	200.9	167.4	149.0	84.6	349.8	252.0	1,096.6	339.0
August	749.3	82.4	204.1	170.2	145.7	82.1	349.8	252.3	1,099.0	334.7
September	758.7	84.9	206.5	183.3	150.7	86.6	357.2	269.9	1,115.9	354.8
October	757.0	88.6	217.3	172.6	142.1	89.1	359.4	261.7	1,116.4	350.3
November	756.1	84.4	211.2	179.0	147.1	93.6	358.3	272.6	1,114.4	357.0
December	766.2	89.5	214.4	176.4	144.9	95.9	359.3	272.3	1,125.5	361.7
1995 —										
January	759.8	77.1	203.7	165.3	141.2	98.5	344.9	263.7	1,104.7	340.9
February	759.4	87.1	204.4	177.3	149.8	102.7	354.2	280.0	1,113.5	367.1
PER CENT (a)										
1993 —										
December	90.0	10.0	55.4	44.6	64.4	35.6	59.0	41.0	76.8	23.2
1994 —										
January	88.9	11.1	57.3	42.7	66.2	33.8	60.9	39.1	77.3	22.7
February	88.9	11.1	53.9	46.1	65.0	35.0	58.3	41.7	76.1	23.9
March	88.9	11.1	53.7	46.3	64.3	35.7	57.9	42.1	75.8	24.2
April	89.1	10.9	52.9	47.1	63.9	36.1	57.2	42.8	75.7	24.3
May	89.1	10.9	53.5	46.5	63.4	36.6	57.4	42.6	75.7	24.3
June	89.6	10.4	55.3	44.7	64.6	35.4	58.9	41.1	76.7	23.3
July	89.6	10.4	54.5	45.5	63.8	36.2	58.1	41.9	76.4	23.6
August	90.1	9.9	54.5	45.5	64.0	36.0	58.1	41.9	76.7	23.3
September	89.9	10.1	53.0	47.0	63.5	36.5	57.0	43.0	75.9	24.1
October	89.5	10.5	55.7	44.3	61.5	38.5	57.9	42.1	76.1	23.9
November	90.0	10.0	54.1	45.9	61.1	38.9	56.8	43.2	75.7	24.3
December	89.5	10.5	54.9	45.1	60.2	39.8	56.9	43.1	75.7	24.3
1995 —										
January	90.8	9.2	55.2	44.8	58.9	41.1	56.7	43.3	76.4	23.6
February	89.7	10.3	53.6	46.4	59.3	40.7	55.8	44.2	75.2	24.8

(a) Full-time and part-time as a proportion of employed persons in each category.

**TABLE 13 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
INDUSTRY (ANZSIC) AND OCCUPATION,  
QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995**

<i>Status in employment, industry division and occupation group</i>	<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<b>Status in employment</b>					
Employers	54.5	32.1	57.4	35.6	47.5
Own account workers	43.6	28.1	28.3	28.1	38.6
Employees	39.9	30.0	28.8	29.5	35.3
Contributing family workers	20.8	18.6	10.6	16.9	18.5
<b>Industry division</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.3	31.3	34.3	32.0	43.9
Mining	44.8	* 42.8	* 43.2	43.0	44.6
Manufacturing	40.6	32.4	31.4	32.0	38.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	38.5	* 37.8	* 39.5	* 38.4	38.5
Construction	40.5	16.9	29.8	18.9	37.0
Wholesale trade	42.2	30.5	35.0	32.2	39.1
Retail trade	39.4	29.1	22.1	25.6	31.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	39.4	30.4	25.8	27.8	33.1
Transport and storage	41.8	26.5	36.1	29.2	39.2
Communication services	36.5	33.9	37.9	35.5	36.2
Finance and insurance	42.8	30.7	35.2	32.3	36.4
Property and business services	42.9	30.3	34.7	32.0	38.1
Government administration and defence	36.8	31.9	34.3	32.9	35.4
Education	40.8	33.4	35.1	33.9	36.3
Health and community services	40.0	28.6	29.2	28.8	31.2
Cultural and recreational services	36.3	28.6	21.6	25.7	31.1
Personal and other services	38.6	28.7	28.9	28.8	33.8
<b>Occupation group</b>					
Managers and administrators	53.6	38.5	45.4	40.3	49.9
Professionals	44.3	36.2	36.3	36.2	41.0
Para-professionals	38.1	31.3	31.5	31.4	35.3
Tradespersons	40.6	28.5	30.0	29.3	39.5
Clerks	36.7	26.6	33.6	28.8	30.6
Salespersons and personal service workers	40.6	30.7	23.3	26.9	31.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	41.3	29.5	28.4	29.2	40.0
Labourers and related workers	34.9	26.2	24.6	25.5	31.6
<b>Full-time workers</b>	44.0	41.4	38.5	40.2	42.8
<b>Part-time workers</b>	15.9	16.2	15.4	15.9	15.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>



**TABLE 14 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY (ANZSIC) AND OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Particulars	Males	Females		Total	Persons
		Married	Not married		
<b>Status in employment</b>					
Employers	48.5	24.8	4.0	28.8	77.3
Own account workers	108.9	42.3	9.0	51.3	160.2
Employees	682.7	306.8	237.5	544.3	1,227.0
Contributing family workers	6.4	7.8	* 2.0	9.9	16.2
<b>Industry division</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.8	19.4	6.0	25.4	81.2
Mining	17.4	* 1.1	* 0.7	* 1.8	19.2
Manufacturing	131.5	28.6	17.1	45.6	177.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	9.9	* 1.1	* 0.5	* 1.5	11.4
Construction	116.2	18.8	3.5	22.2	138.5
Wholesale trade	59.3	16.5	9.8	26.4	85.7
Retail trade	94.2	59.5	59.6	119.1	213.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	35.4	18.6	23.4	42.0	77.3
Transport and storage	64.4	12.2	4.7	16.8	81.2
Communication services	16.4	4.9	* 3.3	8.2	24.6
Finance and insurance	19.8	19.8	11.0	30.9	50.6
Property and business services	78.1	37.2	23.7	60.9	139.0
Government administration and defence	37.6	11.8	9.2	21.0	58.6
Education	33.9	45.3	18.0	63.3	97.2
Health and community services	27.6	63.0	38.3	101.2	128.8
Cultural and recreational services	19.4	10.8	7.8	18.6	38.0
Personal and other services	29.8	13.3	16.0	29.2	59.1
<b>Occupation group</b>					
Managers and administrators	94.8	27.0	9.0	36.1	130.9
Professionals	100.4	43.1	26.0	69.1	169.5
Para-professionals	48.1	19.7	15.0	34.7	82.8
Tradespersons	193.4	10.4	10.3	20.7	214.1
Clerks	58.4	137.9	65.9	203.8	262.2
Salespersons and personal service workers	93.8	82.9	88.1	171.0	264.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	95.3	8.3	* 3.2	11.5	106.8
Labourers and related workers	162.3	52.4	34.9	87.3	249.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>846.5</b>	<b>381.7</b>	<b>252.5</b>	<b>634.2</b>	<b>1,480.6</b>

**TABLE 15 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY (ANZSIC) BY OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1995**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industry division	Occupation group								Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.0	* 0.7	* 2.8	* 1.7	3.6	* 1.1	* 1.5	30.7	81.2
Mining	* 0.5	3.5	* 1.3	* 3.4	* 1.3	* 0.0	5.4	3.8	19.2
Manufacturing	11.6	8.6	4.8	52.5	23.4	9.3	26.5	40.4	177.1
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.0	* 0.4	* 2.2	4.0	* 1.9	* 0.0	* 1.7	* 1.1	11.4
Construction	12.9	* 2.8	3.9	62.0	20.1	* 1.9	11.9	22.9	138.5
Wholesale trade	11.8	* 2.2	* 1.1	8.1	19.1	23.7	7.0	12.7	85.7
Retail trade	19.1	* 1.8	* 1.5	30.9	18.6	108.4	4.7	28.1	213.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9.6	* 1.3	* 1.7	9.5	6.7	29.4	* 1.7	17.5	77.3
Transport and storage	* 2.8	* 1.5	4.9	8.0	14.4	8.8	30.9	9.9	81.2
Communication services	* 0.8	* 2.0	* 1.5	5.1	12.0	* 0.2	* 2.4	* 0.5	24.6
Finance and insurance	4.1	* 2.7	* 0.5	* 0.2	26.4	16.2	* 0.0	* 0.7	50.6
Property and business services	6.3	39.2	5.7	4.5	38.8	21.1	* 2.1	21.3	139.0
Government administration and defence	4.2	7.4	7.0	* 3.1	24.1	* 1.1	* 3.1	8.6	58.6
Education	* 1.5	57.2	* 1.7	* 2.6	21.0	* 2.7	* 0.2	10.3	97.2
Health and community services	* 1.3	22.5	29.2	5.5	20.4	25.1	* 1.7	23.2	128.8
Cultural and recreational services	4.0	9.4	4.3	* 2.9	4.6	6.5	* 1.3	4.8	38.0
Personal and other services	* 1.4	6.1	8.7	10.1	5.7	9.3	4.5	13.2	59.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>264.8</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>249.6</b>	<b>1,480.6</b>

TABLE 16 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION

<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	1993	1994			1995	
	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>
<b>MALES</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	8.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	4.3	5.8
4 and under 8 weeks	4.9	5.1	5.4	3.9	6.8	6.2
8 and under 13 weeks	* 3.1	4.5	5.0	* 2.2	5.2	5.0
13 and under 26 weeks	5.2	5.4	5.9	4.7	4.7	6.1
26 and under 52 weeks	6.9	6.0	6.0	5.0	* 3.2	* 3.4
52 weeks and over	14.8	15.7	14.8	10.1	8.0	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>36.2</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	26	26	22	20	12	14
<b>FEMALES</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.4	6.6	6.3	8.2	8.2	8.5
4 and under 8 weeks	4.8	5.1	7.0	* 2.9	5.6	6.0
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.6	3.6	4.6	* 0.7	3.5	5.1
13 and under 26 weeks	4.3	* 3.3	3.9	* 3.0	* 3.0	3.6
26 and under 52 weeks	4.9	5.7	* 2.4	4.6	* 3.2	* 2.1
52 weeks and over	6.0	6.2	8.8	4.1	3.5	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	13	12	10	13	7	8
<b>PERSONS</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	15.0	12.8	12.7	14.8	12.5	14.3
4 and under 8 weeks	9.6	10.2	12.5	6.8	12.4	12.2
8 and under 13 weeks	5.7	8.1	9.6	* 2.9	8.7	10.1
13 and under 26 weeks	9.4	8.7	9.9	7.6	7.7	9.8
26 and under 52 weeks	11.8	11.7	8.4	9.6	6.3	5.5
52 weeks and over	20.8	21.9	23.6	14.2	11.5	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>66.3</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	17	19	16	15	9	10

TABLE 17 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1993	1994		1995		
	December	January	February	December	January	February
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	9.1	9.0	7.0	8.8	9.3	7.5
4 and under 8 weeks	4.5	10.0	8.3	4.9	8.5	7.2
8 and under 13 weeks	* 3.0	4.0	7.8	3.5	5.4	7.0
13 and under 26 weeks	5.4	6.6	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.6
26 and under 52 weeks	7.9	10.0	7.9	4.9	9.6	9.0
52 weeks and over	19.0	19.3	17.7	15.6	14.9	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>53.3</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	31	25	20	21	17	21
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	9.9	7.7	9.6	7.7	6.7	11.0
4 and under 8 weeks	3.8	6.1	5.4	4.3	7.2	6.2
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.6	3.5	4.7	* 2.9	* 3.0	3.5
13 and under 26 weeks	4.5	6.1	5.3	3.9	5.0	6.1
26 and under 52 weeks	6.9	4.9	4.0	4.8	* 2.3	3.9
52 weeks and over	9.7	8.2	10.5	10.0	7.7	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>40.2</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	18	13	13	17	9	12
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	19.0	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.0	18.5
4 and under 8 weeks	8.3	16.1	13.7	9.2	15.7	13.4
8 and under 13 weeks	5.6	7.5	12.5	6.4	8.4	10.5
13 and under 26 weeks	9.9	12.7	12.9	11.4	12.9	13.7
26 and under 52 weeks	14.8	14.8	12.0	9.6	11.9	12.9
52 weeks and over	28.7	27.4	28.2	25.6	22.6	24.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	26	17	16	20	14	14

TABLE 18 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	1993	1994			1995	
	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>
<b>MALES</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	17.7	15.1	13.4	15.4	13.6	13.2
4 and under 8 weeks	9.4	15.1	13.8	8.8	15.3	13.4
8 and under 13 weeks	6.1	8.5	12.8	5.7	10.5	12.0
13 and under 26 weeks	10.6	11.9	13.5	12.2	12.6	13.7
26 and under 52 weeks	14.8	16.0	13.9	9.9	12.8	12.4
52 weeks and over	33.9	34.9	32.5	25.7	22.9	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>89.5</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	26	26	21	21	15	16
<b>FEMALES</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	16.3	14.3	15.9	15.8	14.8	19.6
4 and under 8 weeks	8.5	11.2	12.4	7.1	12.8	12.2
8 and under 13 weeks	5.2	7.1	9.4	3.6	6.5	8.6
13 and under 26 weeks	8.8	9.4	9.2	6.8	8.0	9.7
26 and under 52 weeks	11.8	10.5	6.5	9.3	5.4	6.0
52 weeks and over	15.7	14.4	19.3	14.1	11.2	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	15	13	11	14	8	9
<b>PERSONS</b>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	34.0	29.4	29.2	31.2	28.5	32.8
4 and under 8 weeks	17.9	26.3	26.2	15.9	28.1	25.6
8 and under 13 weeks	11.3	15.6	22.1	9.3	17.1	20.6
13 and under 26 weeks	19.4	21.3	22.8	19.0	20.6	23.4
26 and under 52 weeks	26.6	26.5	20.4	19.2	18.2	18.4
52 weeks and over	49.6	49.3	51.9	39.8	34.1	39.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>159.9</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	21	18	16	17	12	13

**TABLE 19 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY (ANZSIC) (a) AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, QUEENSLAND**

Unemployment category, industry division and occupation group	February 1994		May 1994		August 1994		November 1994		February 1995	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	87.7	5.9	78.7	5.2	73.8	4.9	67.6	4.4	81.6	5.2
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	10.7	7.0	7.8	5.2	5.7	* 3.4	* 3.8	6.8	7.6
Manufacturing	13.3	7.4	12.3	6.5	12.7	6.8	9.4	4.9	12.6	6.7
Construction	9.4	6.7	7.3	5.3	8.6	5.6	11.1	7.2	9.7	6.6
Wholesale trade	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.0	6.3	6.6	4.5	4.9
Retail trade	15.4	6.4	13.9	5.7	12.8	5.6	12.1	5.2	13.2	5.8
Health and community services	3.7	3.1	* 3.1	* 2.5	3.5	2.7	* 2.6	* 2.0	* 3.2	* 2.4
Cultural and recreational services	* 2.9	* 8.6	* 2.1	* 5.9	* 1.6	* 4.9	* 0.2	* 0.7	* 2.8	* 6.8
Other industries	30.1	5.0	28.6	4.8	24.9	4.2	22.5	3.6	28.9	4.5
Occupation group										
Managers and administrators	4.1	2.8	3.7	2.5	3.6	2.4	* 2.6	* 1.8	* 3.1	* 2.3
Professionals	4.0	2.6	* 3.1	* 1.9	* 2.2	* 1.3	* 1.5	* 0.9	5.1	2.9
Para-professionals	* 1.9	* 2.4	* 2.3	* 3.0	* 1.3	* 1.6	* 1.5	* 1.8	* 3.2	* 3.8
Tradespersons	12.7	5.7	11.2	4.8	12.8	5.2	11.2	4.7	13.1	5.7
Clerks	9.5	4.0	8.4	3.6	9.4	3.9	7.3	2.9	8.9	3.3
Salespersons and personal service workers	16.0	6.0	15.5	5.7	14.4	5.5	14.2	5.1	15.5	5.5
Plant and machine operators and drivers	9.7	8.6	6.6	6.1	7.0	6.1	6.6	5.6	8.3	7.2
Labourers and related workers	29.8	11.1	27.9	10.4	23.2	9.1	22.8	8.5	24.5	8.9
Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
Job loser										
Laid off, retrenched	34.5	..	28.3	..	30.5	..	29.5	..	33.1	..
Other	21.2	..	21.1	..	21.3	..	16.1	..	18.7	..
Job leaver	32.0	..	29.3	..	22.0	..	21.9	..	29.8	..
Other										
Persons looking for first job	17.1	..	11.8	..	12.0	..	13.1	..	14.8	..
Former workers	63.9	..	52.4	..	46.5	..	49.4	..	59.2	..
Persons stood down	3.9	..	4.0	..	* 3.2	..	3.5	..	4.3	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Looking for full-time work	139.5	11.6	117.5	9.8	110.3	9.1	105.8	8.7	127.3	10.3
Looking for part-time work	33.1	9.0	29.5	7.9	25.2	7.0	27.7	7.2	32.6	8.2

(a) Industry estimates prior to August 1994 are based on a concordance between the ASIC Group level and the corresponding ANZSIC Groups. See Glossary, Page 31.

## SPECIAL SURVEYS DATA RELATING TO THE LABOUR FORCE

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys on labour force and related topics are published separately as shown below.

<i>Title of publication</i>	<i>Latest Data</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
<i>Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia</i>	May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
<i>Career Experience, Australia</i>	February 1993	6254.0
<i>Career Paths of Persons With Trade Qualifications, Australia</i>	1993	6243.0
<i>Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia</i>	March to July 1989	6277.0
<i>Child Care, Australia</i>	June 1993	4402.0
<i>Employment Benefits, Australia</i>	August 1994	6334.0
<i>Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities</i>	1989 - 90	6546.0
<i>Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia</i>	July 1994	6222.0
<i>Labour Force Experience, Australia</i>	March 1994	6206.0
<i>Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia</i>	February 1994	6235.0
<i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia</i>	June 1994	6224.0
<i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia</i>	September 1993	6250.0
<i>Labour Mobility, Australia</i>	February 1994	6209.0
<i>Multiple Jobholding, Australia</i>	July 1991	6216.0
<i>Participation in Education, Australia</i> (Formerly <i>Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance, Australia</i> )	September 1993	6272.0
<i>Persons Employed at Home, Australia</i>	March 1992	6275.0
<i>Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia</i>	September 1993	6220.0
<i>Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia</i>	May 1993	6264.0
<i>Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia</i>	April 1991	6267.0
<i>Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia</i>	October 1992	6238.0
<i>Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia</i>	July 1994	6245.0
<i>Superannuation, Australia</i>	November 1993	6319.0
<i>Trade Union Members, Australia</i>	August 1994	6325.0
<i>Training and Education Experience, Australia</i> (Formerly <i>How Workers Get Their Training, Australia</i> )	1993	6278.0
<i>Transition From Education to Work, Australia</i>	May 1994	6227.0
<i>Underemployed Workers, Australia</i>	May 1991	6265.0
<i>Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia</i>	August 1994	6310.0
<i>Working Arrangements, Australia</i>	August 1993	6342.0

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Special tabulations of data from these surveys are available. Please contact Information Inquiries on (07) 222 6351 for further information.

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## CUSTOMISED REPORTS

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Summary reports at the national, State and regional level can be prepared for any aspect of the labour force required or on any aspect of employment, earnings or industrial conditions. Please contact Information Inquiries on (07) 222 6351 for details or write to Australian Bureau of Statistics, GPO Box 9817, Brisbane Q 4001.

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## STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



## STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION



### Brisbane City Inner Ring

Albion	Clayfield	Highgate Hill	Red Hill
Alderley	Coorparoo	Holland Park	Sherwood
Annerley	Corinda	Holland Park West	South Brisbane
Ascot	Dutton Park	Indooroopilly	Spring Hill
Ashgrove	East Brisbane	Kangaroo Point	St Lucia
Balmoral	Enoggera (including Military Camp)	Kedron	Stafford
Bardon	Fairfield	Kelvin Grove	Stafford Heights
Bowen Hills	Fortitude Valley - Inner	Lutwyche	Taringa
Bulimba	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	Milton	Tarragindi
Camp Hill	Graceville	Moorooka	Toowong
Cannon Hill	Grange	Morningside	West End
Carina	Greenslopes	New Farm	Wilston
Carina Heights	Hamilton	Newmarket	Windsor
Carindale	Hawthorne	Newstead	Woolloongabba
Chelmer	Hendra	Norman Park	Woolloowin
City - Inner	Herston	Nundah	Yeerongpilly
City - Remainder		Paddington	Yeronga

## *RECENT RELEASES OF INTEREST*

***Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1994*** (6334.0.40.001), (\$17.50)

Contains estimates of the numbers and types of employment benefits received by employees, cross-classified by demographic and labour force characteristics. The types of benefits covered include standard benefits (annual leave, sick leave, long service leave and superannuation) and special benefits. Permanent or casual employee, full-time/part-time status of and sector of main job are also available.

***Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1994*** (6325.0.40.001), (\$17.50)

Provides details of social and demographic characteristics of union members and non-members. Characteristics of labour force participation are also provided. Other items include State and Territory of usual residence, industry, occupation, full-time or part-time status, permanent or casual employee, sector, weekly earnings in main job and size of location.

***Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1994*** (6310.0.40.001) (\$17.50)

Contains results of a survey conducted annually since 1975 showing the distribution of weekly earnings of all wage and salary earners classified by full-time or part-time status, permanent or casual employee, sector, age, State and Territory, hours worked and hours paid for; full-time employees classified by age, sex, industry and occupation.

Please contact Information Services on (07) 222 6351 for further information.

## *LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM - 1995*

Topic	Survey Month
Labour Force Experience	February
Transition from Education to Work	May
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	July
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	August
Working Arrangements	August
Absences from Work	August
Persons Not in the Labour Force	September
Underemployed Workers	September
Persons Employed at Home	September
Participation in Education	September
Superannuation	November

An Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identifier was added to the March 1994 and February 1995 Labour Force Surveys. The Labour Force data collected from the March 1994 survey will be available later this year.

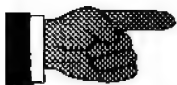


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Organisation: -----

Address: -----

Postcode: -----

What is the main activity of your organisation-----

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or fax: 229 6042

Miss/Mrs/Ms/Mr: .....

Position: .....

Organisation: .....

Address: .....

Postcode: .....

What is the main activity of your organisation? .....

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### The population survey

The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers approximately three-fifths of 1 per cent of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

### Scope

2. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from Census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

### Coverage

3. In the labour force survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are, necessarily, a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

4. Persons who are away from their usual residence for 6 weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey.

### Supplementary and special surveys

5. Emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population. However, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown on page 20.

### Population benchmarks

6. Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated

distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the quarterly ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

7. Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

8. While this procedure can be expected to provide reliable estimates of unemployment and participation rates, it cannot be taken as completely reliable for estimates of numbers involved. For this reason estimates of numbers in each region have not been added to provide an estimate of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over.

### Revision of series

9. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect unadjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. This affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

10. The estimates shown in this publication are based entirely on place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

11. Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis.

12. The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised a number of times. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

### Comparability of series

13. As noted in paragraph 9, estimates from January 1989 have been revised to conform to revised population

EXPLANATORY NOTES — *continued*

estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989 which have not been revised.

14. Regional estimates are based on statistical regions from September 1987. They are not comparable with estimates prior to that date which were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

15. Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly survey of employment and earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The labour force survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the survey of employment and earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by employees. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

**Reliability of estimates**

16. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error.

(a) *Sampling error.* Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes.

(b) *Non-sampling error.* Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

**Reliability of regional labour force estimates**

17. While the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national and State or Territory level, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within States.

As with the national and State estimates, regional labour force estimates are subject to sampling error. Since estimates for regions are components of corresponding State level and thus are based on a considerably smaller sample size, they are subject to higher relative standard errors. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates, particularly when comparing month-to-month movements. Tables of standard errors for each region are available from the ABS.

**Survey sample redesign**

18. The labour force survey sample was redesigned and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The new sample was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design* (6269.0).

19. For the most part, one quarter of the new sample was introduced each month so that, by December 1992, the entire new sample was in place. Replacement occurred generally at the rotation group level with two groups substituted each month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, was spread over 4 months rather than being concentrated in one inter-month period.

20. This phase-in scheme applied to the private dwelling sample in urban areas. The new sample for non-private dwellings and private dwellings in rural areas was introduced in a single stage in November 1992.

21. The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories to enable estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced at State level as well as for Australia. The sampling fraction for Queensland is 1 in 195.

**Potential effects on labour force survey estimates**

22. Implications for estimates produced from the Labour Force Survey due to sample redesign and its implementation are as follows:

(a) The sampling error in Queensland increased overall initially by about 8 per cent over the previous level but will decline gradually during the life of the new sample. There were also higher standard errors for the estimates of month-to-month movements produced during the period September 1992 to December 1992 compared with those for the corresponding series produced prior to this period and from January 1993 onwards. *Overall, these are estimated to be up to 20 per cent higher than the normal standard errors for monthly movements.*

(b) Analysis has shown that the unemployment rate was marginally higher (less than 0.5 percentage points) for those persons in sample for the first time. Normally, this will not affect the overall estimates of month-to-month movements because the number of persons in sample does not change significantly. However, during the transition period, there were twice as many as usual in sample for the first time. This may have caused a small upward movement (of less than 0.1 percentage points) in the unemployment rate from August 1992 to September 1992 and a compensating decrease from December 1992 to January 1993.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES—continued

**Changes to regions**

23. The following changes to the existing Queensland labour force dissemination regions took effect from September 1992:

The Brisbane Major Statistical Region has been expanded to include all of the Shire of Pine Rivers and additional parts of the Shires of Caboolture, Beaudesert, Moreton and Albert. 'South and East BSD Balance Statistical Region' and 'North and West BSD Balance Statistical Region' have been enlarged with corresponding reductions to 'South and East Moreton Statistical Region' and 'North and West Moreton Statistical Region'.

**Seasonal adjustment**

24. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year of original data.

**Trend estimation**

25. Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

26. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

**Month-to-month movements**

27. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 16.

**Related publications**

28. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

*The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0) – Monthly (\$15.00)

*The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) – Monthly (\$18.00)

*The Labour Force, Australia* (6204.0) – Latest issue: 1978 to 1989 (\$40.00)

*Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1304.3) – Monthly (\$120.00)

*Economic Indicators* (1307.3) – Monthly (\$10.00)

*Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0) – Latest issue: July 1985

*Information Paper: A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of 'Trend'* (1316.0) – Latest issue: 1987

*Information Paper: Time Series Decomposition — an Overview* (1317.0) – Latest issue: 1987

*Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design* (6269.0) – Latest issue: September 1992

*Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment* (6270.0) – Latest issue: October 1987

*Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment* (6279.0) – New issue: August 1991

*Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics* (6262.0) – Latest issue: September 1992

29. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues the *Publications Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both the *Catalogue* and the *Publications Advice* are available from any ABS office.

**Unpublished statistics**

30. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the contact shown at the front of this publication.

**Symbols and other usages**

- .. not applicable
- \* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes; See paragraphs 8 and 9 in the Technical Notes

31. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

## Estimation procedure

The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates.

2. Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

## Data quality

3. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. *Non-sampling error* is explained in the Explanatory Notes, paragraph 16(b). The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed.

## Standard error of estimates

4. One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the *standard error* (SE).

5. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

6. The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from Table A. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table (see example following Table A).

7. Standard errors for some estimates, e.g. unemployment, can vary from those shown in the tables.

Methods for calculating the standard errors of these estimates are shown in the table below.

## Relative standard error

8. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* (RSE). This is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

9. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \* 3.0) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. Small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use.

## Standard error of movement

10. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in Table B. These estimates apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months.

11. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters, i.e. *quarterly movements*, can be obtained by multiplying the figure in Table B by 1.21. Standard errors of movements between corresponding months of consecutive years, i.e. *annual movements*, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Tables A or B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

## METHODS FOR CALCULATING THE STANDARD ERRORS FOR SELECTED ESTIMATES

Measure of reliability to be determined	Method
Standard errors of estimates of employed persons.	Determine the SE from Table A directly.
Standard errors of estimates of unemployed persons.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 0.97.
Standard errors of estimates of persons not in the labour force.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.06.
Standard errors of rates (e.g. the unemployment rate which is based on the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force).	Determine the RSE of the numerator (x) and the denominator (y) then apply the following formula.
Standard error of average hours worked.	$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$ Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the average is based and multiply this by 0.7.
Standard error of median duration of unemployment.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the median is based and multiply this by 2.0.
Standard error of monthly movements.	Using Table B, look up the SE of the larger estimate.
Standard error of quarterly movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.21.
Standard error of annual movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.3.



TECHNICAL NOTES — *continued*

TABLE A — STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions				
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland	Brisbane City Inner Ring	Brisbane City Outer Ring	South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	210	160	170	170	170
300	260	200	210	220	210
500	340	260	270	280	280
700	400	310	320	340	330
1,000	480	380	390	410	400
1,500	590	470	480	500	500
2,000	680	540	560	590	580
2,500	750	610	630	660	650
3,000	820	670	690	720	720
4,000	940	780	800	840	830
5,000	1,050	880	900	950	940
7,000	1,200	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,100
10,000	1,400	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,350
15,000	1,700	1,550	1,600	1,700	1,650
20,000	1,950	1,800	1,850	1,950	1,950
30,000	2,300	2,250	2,300	2,450	2,400
50,000	2,850	2,950	3,050	3,150	3,150
70,000	3,250	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,750
100,000	3,750	4,250	4,350	4,550	4,500
150,000	4,400	5,200	5,400	5,600	5,600
200,000	4,950	6,100	6,300	6,600	6,500
300,000	5,800	7,500	7,700	8,100	8,000
500,000	7,000	9,900	10,100	10,600	10,500
1,000,000	8,900	..	..	..	..
2,000,000	11,300	..	..	..	..

Size of estimate	Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions						
	South and East Moreton	North and West Moreton	Wide Bay- Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	160	170	180	180	180	170	190
300	200	220	230	220	220	210	240
500	270	280	300	290	290	270	310
700	320	340	350	340	340	320	370
1,000	380	410	430	410	420	390	440
1,500	470	500	530	510	510	480	550
2,000	550	590	620	600	600	560	640
2,500	620	660	690	670	670	630	720
3,000	680	720	760	740	740	690	790
4,000	790	840	890	860	860	810	920
5,000	890	950	1,000	960	970	910	1,050
7,000	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,250
10,000	1,300	1,350	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,500
15,000	1,600	1,700	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,850
20,000	1,850	1,950	2,050	2,000	2,000	1,900	2,150
30,000	2,300	2,400	2,550	2,450	2,500	2,350	2,650
50,000	3,000	3,150	3,350	3,250	3,250	3,050	3,450
70,000	3,550	3,800	4,000	3,850	3,850	3,650	4,100
100,000	4,300	4,550	4,800	4,650	4,650	4,350	4,950
200,000	6,200	6,600	6,900	6,700	6,700	6,300	7,100
300,000	7,600	8,100	8,500	8,300	8,300	7,800	8,800
500,000	10,000	10,600	11,200	10,800	10,800	10,200	11,500

## TECHNICAL NOTES — continued

## Linear interpolation

12. Linear interpolation is used to determine the standard error of an estimate which falls between two values listed in the *size of estimate* column in Tables A or B. Linear interpolation is best described using an example. In February 1994 there were 586,400 ( $X_e$ ) employed females in Queensland. This estimate falls between the values 500,000 ( $X_1$ ) and 1,000,000 ( $X_u$ ) in Table A.

13. The standard error of the estimate is determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Firstly calculate } F &= \frac{X_e - X_1}{X_u - X_1} \\ &= \frac{586,400 - 500,000}{1,000,000 - 500,000} \\ &= 0.173 \end{aligned}$$

Secondly, calculate the standard error of the estimate,  $SE(X_e)$  thus,

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X_e) &= SE(X_1) + F[SE(X_u) - SE(X_1)] \\ &= 7,000 + 0.173 \times [8,900 - 7,000] \\ &= 7,329 \\ &= 7,300 \text{ rounding to the nearest 100.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the standard error of the number of employed females in Queensland in February 1994 (586,400) is 7,300.

TABLE B — STANDARD ERRORS OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions					
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland		Brisbane City Inner Ring	Brisbane City Outer Ring	South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,000	580	58.0	330	310	250	320
1,500	660	44.0	400	370	300	380
2,000	730	36.5	450	420	340	440
2,500	790	31.6	500	470	370	480
3,000	840	28.0	540	510	400	520
4,000	930	23.3	610	570	460	590
5,000	1,000	20.0	670	630	500	650
7,000	1,150	16.4	770	730	580	750
10,000	1,250	12.5	900	850	680	880
15,000	1,450	9.7	1,100	1,000	810	1,050
20,000	1,600	8.0	1,200	1,150	920	1,200
30,000	1,850	6.2	1,450	1,350	1,100	1,400
50,000	2,200	4.4	1,800	1,700	1,350	1,750
100,000	2,800	2.8	2,450	2,300	1,850	2,400
200,000	3,550	1.8	3,300	3,150	2,500	3,200
300,000	4,100	1.4	3,950	3,750	2,950	3,850

Size of estimate	Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions						
	South and East Moreton	North and West Moreton	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,000	290	300	340	320	340	320	290
1,500	340	350	400	390	410	390	340
2,000	390	400	460	440	460	440	390
2,500	430	440	500	480	510	480	430
3,000	460	480	550	520	550	520	460
4,000	530	540	620	590	620	590	530
5,000	580	600	680	650	680	650	580
7,000	670	690	790	760	790	750	670
10,000	780	810	920	880	920	880	780
15,000	930	960	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,050	930
20,000	1,050	1,100	1,250	1,200	1,250	1,200	1,050
30,000	1,250	1,300	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,250
50,000	1,550	1,600	1,850	1,750	1,850	1,750	1,550
100,000	2,100	2,200	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,150
200,000	2,850	2,950	3,350	3,250	3,400	3,200	2,850
300,000	3,400	3,550	4,000	3,850	4,050	3,850	3,450



## GLOSSARY

*Attending school.* Persons aged 15 to 19 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools.

*Attending tertiary educational institution full-time.* Persons aged 15 to 24 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a TAFE college, university or other educational institution.

*Average hours worked.* Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

*Average duration of unemployment.* For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.

*Duration of unemployment.* The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the reference week.

*Employed.* Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- (a) worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);
- (b) worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or
- (d) were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

*Former workers.* Unemployed persons who have previously worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but not in the past 2 years.

*Full-time workers.* Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

*Hours worked.* The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

*Job leavers.* Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and left that job voluntarily, that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties or any other reasons.

*Job losers.* Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and left that job involuntarily, that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary and they did not leave that job to return to studies or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

*Industry.* From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance had been developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance, and are available on request. For further information about the application of ANZSIC, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data (6259.0)* and *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification 1993 (1292.0)*.

*Labour force.* For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

*Labour force status.* A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

*Marital status.* Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.

*Median duration of unemployment.* The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

## GLOSSARY – continued

**Not in the labour force.** Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, jails, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

**Occupation.** Classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, 1986* (1222.0).

**Participation rate.** For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.

**Part-time workers.** Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

**Seasonally adjusted series.** A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

**Statistical regions.** Classified according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Edition 2.3* (1216.0).

**Status in employment.** From August 1994, the labour force survey will adopt the international classification of Status in Employment, previously referred to as Status of Worker in the survey. This change follows recommendations of the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and ABS standards. For the labour force survey, the change involves no changes in definitions. The only changes are to the classification titles, as follows:

<b>Status of Worker</b>	<b>Status in Employment</b>
Wage and salary earner	Employee
Employer	Employer
Self-employed	Own account worker
Unpaid family helper	Contributing family worker

**Trend series.** A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

**Unemployed.** Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
  - (i) were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the reference week);
  - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then
- or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons others than bad weather or plant breakdown.

**Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation.** Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

**Unemployed looking for full-time work.** Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.

**Unemployed looking for part-time work.** Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.

**Unemployment rate.** For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.





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